



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of the hydration of salts in aqueous solutions. This subject, which constitutes one of the most important as well as one of the most difficult of the unsolved problems relating to solutions, is being attacked by two independent methods by Mr. Edward W. Washburn and Mr. Richard C. Tolman. A series of eight articles describing the researches made in the laboratory during the last two years is about to be submitted to the Carnegie Institution for publication. The research laboratory has been assisted on the financial side by a further grant of five hundred dollars from the trustees of the William E. Hale research fund, by a gift of two hundred dollars from Mr. Samuel Cabot and by one of three thousand dollars from one of the professors of the institute.

*THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NATURALISTS
AND AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.*

THE American Society of Naturalists and affiliated societies will meet at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in Convocation week. The Central Branch of the society will meet, but we understand that the Eastern Branch will hold no meeting this year. There will meet in conjunction with the American Society of Naturalists the American Zoological Society, the American Physiological Society, the American Association of Anatomists, the Society for Plant Morphology and Physiology and the American Society of Bacteriologists, the latter society having suspended its rules of meeting only in the eastern states.

THE American Psychological Association and the American Philosophical Association, which have in recent years met with the Naturalists, will meet this year at Harvard University. On this occasion Emerson Hall, the new building for philosophy and psychology, will be formally opened.

*THE NEW ORLEANS MEETING OF THE
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.*

THE people of New Orleans have organized local committees to take charge of the arrangements for the meeting of the association, which

will be held from December 29 to January 4. The permanent secretary writes from New Orleans that the local committees are enthusiastic and will work hard for the success of the meeting. That it will be an important and successful meeting is assured, provided the attendance is satisfactory.

The question of railroad rates has not as yet been thoroughly settled, but it seems likely that a one-fare rate will be secured from most of the railroad associations. The opportunity, therefore, to members of the association (especially from the northeast) to visit New Orleans, will be an exceptional one. New Orleans is a most interesting city on account of its historical associations, its cosmopolitan population, its extraordinary natural advantages, the wonderful flora of its parks and surroundings and the many important industries which center at the mouth of the great waterway of the United States.

Members who have not visited New Orleans should take advantage of this chance and members who are familiar with the city will gladly greet the opportunity to revisit it. Nearly all of the sections and affiliated societies will be accommodated in the lecture halls of the Tulane University (which is the state university of Louisiana) with new and well-equipped buildings. It is likely that the meeting of the Social and Economic Section will be held in the board of trade rooms in the central part of the city. The university itself is within easy access of the large hotels by trolley, the time occupied in the journey being about twenty-five minutes. The St. Charles Hotel has been chosen as hotel headquarters and promises of low rates to members are also made by the Grunewald, Cosmopolitan and other hotels. It will be well for members to write well in advance and engage rooms.

The honorary president of the local committee will be President E. B. Craighead, of the Tulane University. The executive president will be Professor George E. Beyer, of Tulane University; secretary, Henry M. Mayo, of the New Orleans Progressive League, and treasurer, Mr. Clarence F. Low, of the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company. The subcommittees are formed as follows: